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62.23

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R. W. TEUCHERT

Gladiolus Grower

GOSHEN, - INDIANA

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**Wholesale Gladiolus
PRICE LIST--1941**

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington,
D.C.

Printed in U. S. A.



WHOLESALE PRICE LIST

PRICED PER 100—25 at 100 RATE

	and up No. 1 1½"	1½" No. 2 1¼"	1-1¼" No. 3
ALBATROSS —Pure white, good cut flower, early.	1.50	1.25	.....
ALCHIMIST —Pure yellow. Large blooms on tall spike. Blue ribbon variety. Outstanding. Early.	2.00	1.75	1.50
BAGDAD —Smoky old rose blending to light throat. Unusually large. Mid-season.	1.50	1.25	.....
BELA QUEEN —Creamy white, large florets on very tall spike. Outstanding for late white.	2.00	1.75	1.50
BERTY SNOW —Popular lavender, large blooms on tall spike. Mid-season.	1.00	.80	.65
BETTY NUTHALL —Orange pink, pale yellow throat, very tall, straight massive plant. Large well placed flowers. Late.	.75	.60	.45
CHAS. DICKENS —Purple, violet with deeper throat, very good. Mid-season.	1.75	1.50	.....
COMMANDER KOEHL —Extremely large blood red, tall spike. Mid-season.	2.00	1.75	.....
DEBENOIR —Pleasing shades of pink. Mid-season.	1.25	1.00	.80
EXCELLENCE —Deep orange vermillion, self-color. Good grower. Best early red.	1.00	.80	.65
FLAMING VALE —Cardinal red, deeper throat, large blooms on all spikes. Mid-season.	.75	.60	.45
GIANT NYMPH —Large pink, strong grower, popular variety. Mid-season.	.75	.60	.45
GOLDEN DREAM —Clear deep yellow, finely placed. Tall strong grower. Very good. Late.	.75	.60	.45
GOLD DUST —New yellow, promising variety. Early.	3.00	2.50	.....
KASSEL —Dark scarlet, large flowers. Outstanding cut flower. Mid-season.	2.00	1.75	.....
MAID OF ORLEANS —Milky white, light cream throat, large blooms, unusually well placed. Outstanding. Mid-season.	1.75	1.50	.....
MAMMOTH WHITE —Pure white, large blooms on tall straight spike. Mid-season.	1.75	1.50	.....
MARMORA —Smoky gray, lavender. Many large open blooms on tall straight spike. Mid-season.	1.50	1.25	.....
MINUET —Best clear lavender, strong plant, tall large blooms, heavy substance. Mid-season.	2.00	1.75	.....
MISS BLOOMINGTON —Rich lemon yellow. Good commercial early yellow.	1.00	.80	.65
MORAVIAN —Pleasing shade of lavender. Creamy yellow throat. Early.	.75	.60	.45
MRS. CAL COOLIDGE —Delicate salmon rose pink, lower petals of soft creamy, yellow tint. Best in class. Grandiflora Primulinus. Early.	.75	.60	.45

PRICED PER 100—25 at 100 RATE

and up 1 1/2" 1-1 1/4"
No. 1 No. 2 No. 3
1 1/2" 1 1/4"

MRS. F. PENDLETON —Bright rose pink, blotch, rich carmine red on lower petals. Tall, heavy spike Mid-season.	.75	.60	.45
MRS. LEON DOUGLAS —Begonia rose. A giant in spike and bloom. Fine mid-season spike.	1.25	1.00	.80
MRS. GEO. W. MOULTON —Violet red. Many open, well placed on very tall spike. Mid-season.	.75	.60	.45
MRS. P. W. SISSON —Soft cameo pink. One of the best light pinks, large flowers well placed on nice spike. Mid-season.	1.00	.80	.65
PELEGRINA —Dark velvety blue, best deep blue. Mid-season.	1.75	1.50	.....
PICARDY —Clear shrimp pink. Large flowers on tall spike. Most outstanding variety n recent years. Mid-season.	1.00	.80	.65
POLAR ICE —Pure white. Outstanding early.	2.00	1.50	.
QUEEN OF BREMEN —Lavender pink, flecked, deeper. Very good cut-flower. Early.	.75	.60	.45
RED PHIPPS —Glowing red. In great demand. Mid-season.	1.50	1.25	.....
RED COMMANDER —Deep rich red, very large blooms. Late.	1.00	.80	.65
RED SPLENDOR —Brilliant scarlet, lower petals deeper. Early.	1.50	1.25	1.00
RUTH HUNTINGTON —Violet lilac with deeper markings on lower petals, strong plant. Tall fine spikes. Mid-season.	1.00	.80	.65
SHIRLEY —Soft pink blending to blush white. Large red blotch on lower petals. Very showy. Mid-season.	2.00	1.75	.....
VIOLET BEAUTY —Cerise violet. Large flowers on tall heavy spike. Good cut-flower variety. Early.	1.00	.80	.65
VERMILION —Vermilion scarlet, large white throat blotch, striking. Late.	1.00	.80	.65
W. H. PHIPPS —La France pink. Large blooms on extra tall and heavy spike. Many open at one time. Good exhibition variety. Mid-season.	1.00	.80	.65
WHITE BUTTERFLY —White. Beautiful, decorative. Early.	.75	.60	.45
OUR GARDEN MIXTURE —This mixture should not be confused with mixtures of over stocks. Ours is grown as a mixture of plain and ruffled petaled types and offers a fine assortment of colors and variation of blooming dates. We are really pleased to offer this fine selection. Our field of Mixture was exquisite for color this year and we place it second to none. Order by the 1000—you will be pleased.	.80	.65	.50

How to Grow and Care for the Gladiolus

IN selecting your Gladiolus bulbs, we would emphasize the importance of choosing bulbs that are free from disease and injurious insects. Either will effect the vitality of the bulbs. Buy from growers who use all precautions and care in growing, harvesting, curing and storing his bulbs. His stock will give the purchaser the best results.

We will outline the culture of Gladiolus for you, although in different localities conditions will vary somewhat.

After receiving your package of bulbs, unpack immediately, inspect bulbs, and, if any are unsatisfactory, notify the shipper at once. If bulbs are not to be planted at once remove from sacks and keep in cool place.

Plant Gladiolus in rows where they get plenty of sunshine. Plant them four to five inches deep and four inches apart. Cover bulbs one or two inches above the level of the ground. As rain or sprinkling forms crust on soil use garden rake to loosen; when plants are three or four inches high the ridge will be raked level. The day after each rain or sprinkling loosen soil, do not let crust form and harden, continue until bulbs are ready to dig.

If fertilizer is used we would recommend Vigoro as a balanced food for the plant. It may be applied at planting time and during the growing season, near the rows.

When cutting your blooms use point of sharp knife, make small cut in center of plant six inches above ground, bend over gently, then straighten stem and pull up. You will have a bloom with a long stem, but more important, the plant will be left with six or more good leaves to develop new bulb for next year.

After blooming season is over, generally about two weeks, the bulbs are ready to dig. Do not wait until the plants have turned brown as the new bulb will lose a lot of its vitality and will produce only a plant the next year. When digging cut off the tops close to the bulbs. Dry well in the air.

Cure thoroughly indoors for a few weeks after which time the roots and bulblets should be removed. Burn old roots. Bulbs should then be stored in shallow containers in a cool, dry basement, at a temperature of forty degrees. If conditions are not as stated cover bulbs with dry sand.

Directions for Controlling Disease and Thrip

There are many insects that feed somewhat on *Gladiolus* but only one type of THRIP is injurious. This insect is rather hard to detect but this can be done by closely watching the foliage of the plants which turns an irregular silver-gray color.

The following formula to be used as a spray on the plants is the best for thrip control: Tarter emetic 2 ozs., Brown Sugar 8 ozs., Water 3 gallons. Spraying should start as soon as any *Gladiolus* thrip are found and continue at weekly intervals until the spikes start to bloom.

Thrips on *Gladiolus* in storage are much easier to detect and can be told from other bulb disease. The surface cells are destroyed, the injured area turns a russet brown color. If the work is fresh, upon removing the husk, the bulb is sticky to the touch. Close examination of the bulb will reveal adults and larvae underneath the husk showing feeding injury.

There are different fumigants but the best for the small grower is as follows: Place small lots of bulbs in paper bags and add Napthalene flakes at the rate of one ounce for every 100 bulbs. Tie bag shut and allow to remain for three weeks at 60 degrees Fahr. or higher.

For larger quantities leave bulbs in flat wooden containers using same proportions and cover with canvas. Remove the remaining flakes after four to six weeks exposure. Damage to the bulbs will occur in storage after growth starts if flakes are still present.

For disease control such as Hard, Dry and Fusarium Rots, Bacterial Spot or Scab the following treatment is recommended: 1 oz., Corrosive Sublimate to $3\frac{3}{4}$ gallons of water, place bulbs in open mesh burlap sacks then submerge in the solution for two hours. Remove bulbs and plant immediately. Corrosive Sublimate is a very dangerous poison so be very careful when using. It also corrodes metal, mix it only in earthen ware or wooden container.

You can save yourself a lot of time if you buy your bulbs where such precautions are taken for you and bulbs are free from Disease and Thrips.

READ

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For 1000 Rate Multiply 100 Rate by 8.

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Please include the names of a few friends who grow Gladiolus
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